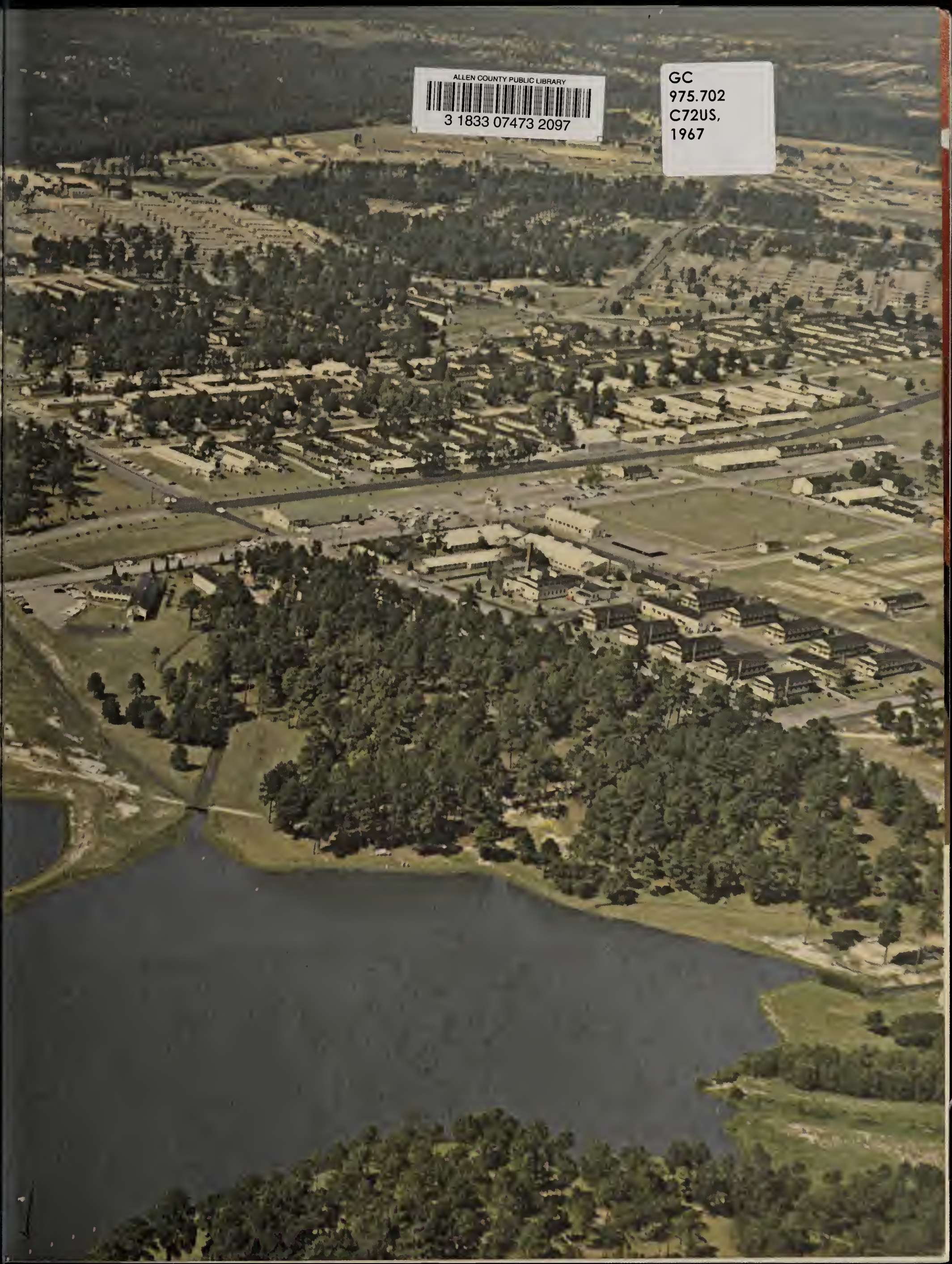
UNITED STATES ARMY TRAINING CENTER

INFANTRY

FORT JACKSON SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPANY B
TENTH BATTALION
SECOND BRIGADE



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u. s. army
infantry training center
fort jackson, south carolina

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GINES PEREZ

Major General, U. S. Army

Commanding General

Major General Gines Perez was born in Spain. In the summer of 1919, General Perez emigrated to the United States and settled in the state of Arizona with his parents.

After graduation from the University of Arizona graduate school in 1933, he was awarded a commission as a second lieutenant of Cavalry in the United States Army Reserve. In July, 1941, General Perez, then a Reserve first lieutenant, was ordered to active duty with the First Cavalry Division. He served with this unit throughout its Pacific campaigns.

In 1946, General Perez was integrated into the Regular Army as a captain of Infantry. From August 1946 to July 1947, General Perez served as an instructor in the Allied Officers' Section at the Command and General Staff College at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. In July 1948, he became Chief of Plans, G-3 Section, Fourth US Army Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

At the outbreak of the Korean war, General Perez was assigned to command the 3rd Battalion, 34th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. He subsequently assumed command of the 2nd Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment and later commanded the 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division. A battalion from the Colombian Army was attached to the 21st Infantry Regiment. He returned to Fort Benning, Georgia, in October 1951 as G-3 of The Infantry Center.

He attended the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, in 1954. In August 1955, he became Chief of Military Missions Section, United States Army Caribbean. Subsequently, he was assigned as Commandant, US Army Caribbean School and the Army Atlantic Area. In August 1958, he was assigned to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where he assumed command of the 3rd Training Regiment. In March 1959, General Perez was assigned to Headquarters XVIII Airbrone Corps and Fort Bragg, as Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff. In August 1959, General Perez was assigned as Assistant Division Commander, 82d Airborne Division. In July 1961, General Perez became Deputy Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Spain, where he remained until his present assignment as Commanding General, Fort Jackson, South Carolina. He arrived at Fort Jackson in June 1964 .

General Perez holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mining Engineering and a Master of Science degree in Metallurgy from the University of Arizona. In addition to the Army War College, he has attended the Command and General Staff College, Regular Course; The Airborne School, Airborne Course; and the US Army Management School.

Among his decorations are the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, Joint Services Commendation Medal, Army Commendation Medal, and Purple Heart. He also holds foreign decorotions of the Cross of the Order of Boyaca and the Military Order of Antonio Narino (both in grade of commander), Colombia; the Medal of Military Merit of Chile; the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa in the grade of commander, Panama; and the Military Order of Ayacucho in the grade of officer, Peru.

ELVY BENTON ROBERTS

Brigadier General, U. S. Army

Deputy Commanding General

Brigadier General Elvy Benton Roberts was born in Manchester, Kentucky an 21 August 1917. He graduated from Eastern Kentucky State College in 1939 with a B.S. degree in chemistry and biology. He attended West Point graduating in the class of January 1943.

His military education includes the Basic Course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia in 1943; Parachutist School; the Advanced Course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia in 1948; Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1950; Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Virginia in 1954; and US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania in 1959.

General Roberts was commissioned a second lieutenant on 19 January 1943 and his dates of promotions are as follows: 1st lieutenant temporary 19 May 1943; 1st lieutenant permanent 19 January 1946; captain temporary 26 July 1944; captain permanent 15 July 1948; major temporary 23 March 1945; major permanent 6 July 1954; lieutenant colonel temporary 7 July 1951; lieutenant colonel permanent 7 July 1962; colonel 24 August 1959; brigadier general 1 October 1966.

During World War II, General Roberts served with the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division as a Company Commander, regimental operations officer and battalion commander. During this time he made combat jumps into Normany and Holland and participated in five major campaigns including the Battle of Bastogne.

After WW II, he served in various assignments in the United States, Germany and Iran.

General Roberts' major permanent duty assignments for the last ten years are as follows: Assistant Secretary of the General Staff, Office, Chief of Staff, US Army, Washington, D.C. from November 1955 to June 1958. He was a student at the US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., from August 1958-June 1959. He served as Chief, Plans, Organization and Military Assistance Programs Division, Army Advisory Group, US Military Mission with the Iranian Army, Teheran, Iran from June 1959-May 1961. His next assignment was as Commander, 1st Airborne Battle Group, 506th Infantry, Fort Campbell, Kentucky form June 1961-January 1963. From January 1963-May 1965, General Roberts was assigned as Chief of Staff, 11th Air Assault Division, Fort Benning, Georgia, which tested the air mobile concept that led to the forming of the 1st Cavalry Division (Air Mobile). He was assigned to Vietnam in 1965 with the 1st Cavalry Division and commanded its 1st Brigade Airborne in the battles against the Viet Cong through the central highlands area of South Vietnam (June 1965-March 1966). In March 1966, he was assigned as Secretary of the Joint Staff, US Military Assistance Command, Headquarters, Vietnam. He returned from Vietnam on 20 August 1966 and, after a brief stopover at Pacific Command Headquarters in Hawaii, he arrived at Fort Jackson, South Carolina Monday afternoon, 5 September 1966. General Roberts assumed duties as Deputy Commanding General, Fort Jackson, South Carolina on 1 October 1966.

General Roberts' decorations and awards include the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the Bong Son Operation, the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf cluster, the Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf clusters, Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters, Purple Heart, Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf clusters, Combat Infantryman Badge with Star, and other US Service Medals and foreign decorations. He is a master parachutist and during his service in Vietnam was awarded the Vietnamese Master Parachutist's Badge.

Brigadier General and Mrs. Roberts (the former Drucilla Wilson of Irvine, Kentucky) have three children, Catherine, age nineteen years, who is a sophomore at the University of Wisconsin; Sandi, age seventeen years, who is a senior at Cardinal Newman High School; and Bill, age six years, who is enrolled in the first grade in the Post School.

Recruit Barracks Area

Post Chapel

Post Headquarters

history of fort jackson

A cold January rain fell as a group of military and civilian planners mounted a sand knoll overlooking rolling pineland in the Congaree Sandhills, six miles east of Columbia, South Carolina.

These planners were on a mission of prime importance to the War Department: Evaluation of a site for establishment of a training center for the United States Army.

War clouds boiled over Europe and plans were begun for mobilization and training of a vast American manpower resource.

Training was the need of the hour in 1917, and throughout its history, Fort Jackson has provided just that.

Carrier pigeons, war dogs, balloon and aircraft pilots, paratroopers, artillerymen, cavalrymen and infantrymen—all were to receive some part of their military training at Fort Jackson.

Camp Jackson—as the post was originally designated by War Department Order 95—was approved by Congress in June 1917. It was assigned its first commander, Brigadier General George B. Barth, on 26 August 1917.

The original site for Camp Jackson consisted of 1192 acres, purchased by citizens of Columbia and donated to the Federal government. This gift initiated a long tradition of mutual concern between Fort Jackson and Columbia community leaders.

Camp Jackson was named for Andrew Jackson, native son of the Palmetto State, and seventh president of the United States. As a Soldier in the nation's service, Major General Jackson staged a spectacular American victory at the Battle of New Orleans.

Plans for war, that brought establishment of Camp Jackson, were in full progress by June 1918 as the new post counted a complement of more than 45,000 officers and enlisted men of the 30th and 81st Infantry Divisions.

A military uniform tradition is credited with establishment of the 81st Division at Camp Jackson. Men of this unit, training on the southeast corner of the reservation near Wildcat Creek, began to wear crude cloth emblems of wildcat heads on their sleeves. As the 81st "Wildcat" Division joined the American Expeditionary Force in France, August 1918, this custom found wide popularity and eventually these

Twin Lakes

NCO Club

Bowling Center

Service Club

unique unit identification patches were worn throughout the Army.

The "Wildcat" Division was organized at Camp Jackson on 25 August 1917, and within a year moved overseas, where its members saw action in the Lorraine and Meuse-Argonne campaigns.

The 30th "Old Hickory" Division also trained at Camp Jackson and saw battle at Flanders, Ypres-Lys and in the Somme offensive.

After departure of the 81st Division, the installation was designated a Field Artillery Replacement Depot. Tentative plans for expansion halted with the Armistice in November 1918, and in May 1919, the 30th Division was deactivated at Camp Jackson.

The 5th Infantry Division trained at Camp Jackson until 4 October 1921, when it was deactivated. This deactivation caused an unaccustomed silence to fall over the sandhills and pines of Camp Jackson; the reservation reverted to the control of the Cantonment Lands Commission and, from 1925 to 1939, the silence of the post was broken only by four to six week training exercises of the South Carolina National Guard.

"Blitzkrieg" swept across Europe in 1939 and a re-organized Sixth Division was ordered to Camp Jackson. The 6th left the post in the spring of 1940 and was replaced by the 30th Division when it was ordered to organize under the provisions of the National Guard Mobilization Act.

On 15 August 1940, Camp Jackson reverted to Federal control and was named Fort Jackson in an order from the Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall. In the same month, an Act of Congress designated Fort Jackson a permanent post.

Fort Jackson soon after became the site for one of the largest construction projects ever seen in the southeast. Over 100 miles of surfaced and reconditioned roads were carved into the sand. More than 2,000 buildings and 6,000 tent frames replaced National Guard training facilities. A water filtration plant processing six million gallons daily; a sewage disposal plant; a 3,000-bed, mile-long hospital; new rail lines; grading, soil erosion and landscaping projects—all sprung from this renewal of the installation.

During World War II, half a million American men trained at Fort Jackson. The units included the 4th, 6th, 8th, 26th, 30th, 77th, 87th, 100th, and 106th divisions and the I and XII Corps.

During the war years, training at Fort Jackson was observed by Winston Churchill, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall.

May 1945 saw establishment of the Army Service Forces Personnel Replacement Depot and, in November 1946, Fort Jackson became a replacement training center. The 5th Infantry Division saw reactivation in 1947 as a training division and in June of that year the post was designated as one of four replacement training centers.

The 5th Division left in April 1950 and was replaced in August by a reactivated 8th Infantry Division, following the outbreak of the Korean War. In January 1951 the 8th was joined by the 31st Infantry Division.

By May 1954 both the 8th and 31st had been transferred and were replaced by the famed 101st Airborne Division, defenders of Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge. The 101st moved to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, in March 1956, when Fort Jackson was designated the United States Army Training Center, Infantry.

Fort Jackson comprises 52,600 acres—82 square miles—at the center of the Palmetto state. It is located between state routes 12 and 262 six miles southeast of the state capital, Columbia.

A daytime military and civilian population of approximately 26,000, functions in over 2500 buildings with a floor area of over 7,500,000 square feet. One-hundred thirty-seven miles of hard-surfaced and 67 miles of unsurfaced roads provide access to the installation and its 119 infantry training areas.

Training is a key term in both the name and mission of the U. S. Army Training Center, Infantry, Fort Jackson, S. C. About 89,000 Soldiers are trained each year at the installation.

Over 800,000,000 gallons of water are drawn annually through 99 miles of water main; 34,000,000 annual kilowatt hours of electricity are transmitted through 123 miles of wire, and more than 35,000 standard tons of fuel are burned each year.

Fort Jackson has 53 firing ranges, 21 target detection ranges, and 18 TRAINFIRE ranges. The TRAINFIRE marksmanship program—using pop-up targets on natural terrain—was developed and tested at Fort Jackson where a TRAINFIRE range complex was completed in 1957 at a cost of $850,000.

In addition to its training facilities, Fort Jackson maintains services and facilities similar to those of a large civilian community. There are churches, athletic fields, swimming pools, service clubs, golf courses, civilian taxi and bus service, a bank, a credit union, a commissary, a hospital, hobby and craft shops, gymnasiums, fire and police forces, and a 2,000 line telephone dial system.

Post Library

Officers Club

Post Field House

Craft Shop

Post Golf Course Club House

Branch Post Exchange

Baseball Batting Range

Refreshment Center

Softball

Miniature Golf Course

Trainfire Range

Stacked rifles

Kneeling firing position

Heads down and keep moving

In uniform manner

Infiltration course

Observing firing

First Aid

Outdoor instruction

Manual of Arms

Bivouac

Grenade range entrance

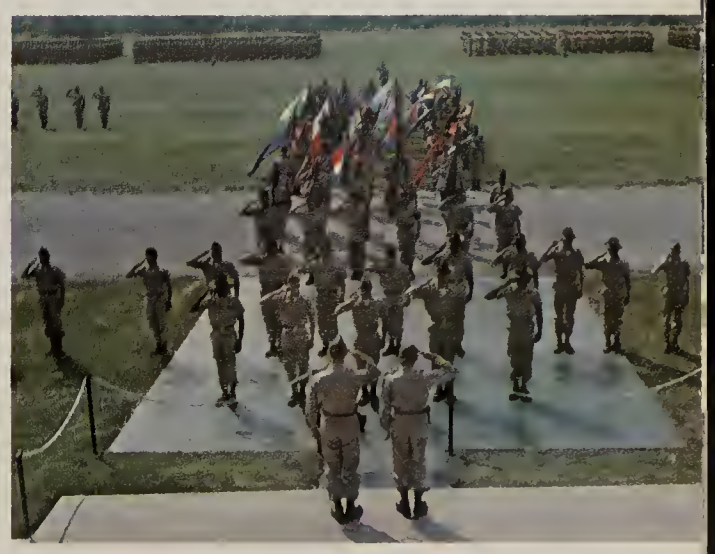
"Double time"

Flame Thrower in action

Bayonet Training

Long awaited moment — graduation

Brigade Colors



Graduation Parade

This "Leaders Code" poster was developed for Fort Jackson from original ideas by Major General Charles S. D'Orsa, former Fort Jackson Commanding General, for use in connection with the Leader School which was inauguroted here in January 1962. Artist Sp/4 Leonard Okupnick, 3d U. S. Army Training Aids.

reception station

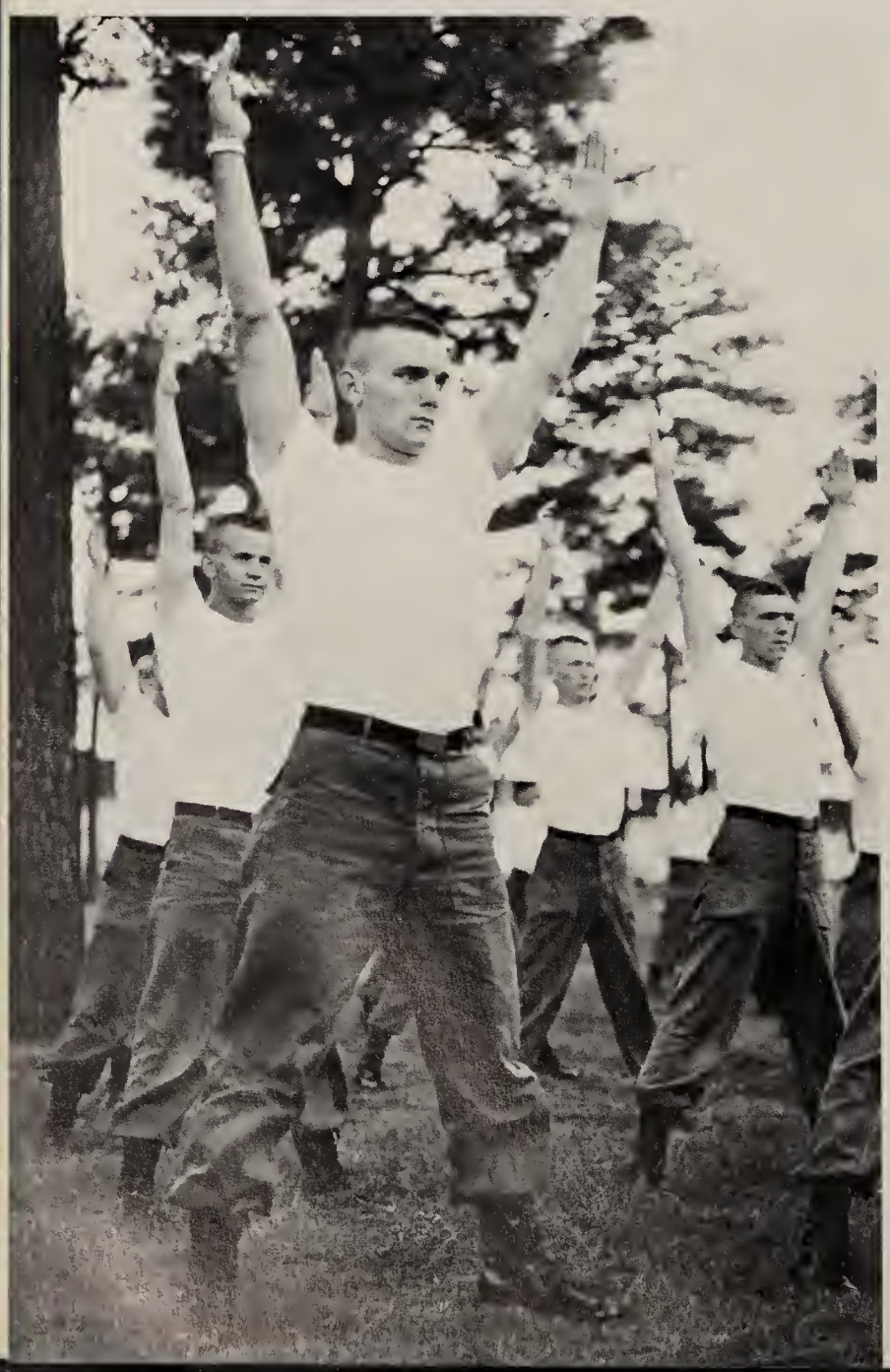
How do they ever get everything accomplished here?

This may be one of the thoughts that occurs to a trainee as he processes through the Fort Jackson reception station. But it becomes quite clear to him that they do get a great deal accomplished during his brief few days' stay.

Aptitude tests, physical examination, a classification interview, orientation meetings, a clothing issue and the creation of a permanent file—all are completed within the few days of processing at the Reception Station.

The change from civilian to trainee has to be a swift one, for in the next eight weeks he will receive intensive training in the fundamentals of combat soldiering that he may have to apply in the defense of his country and his own life.

Even as the trainees move up 'the hill 'to their training companies, they have begun to understand a little of the routine that will become such an important part of their next eight weeks in Basic Combat Training.



physical training

A Soldier must be tough—tough enough to stand a demanding daily routine; tough enough to enter combat with a full measure of strength. Physical fitness, therefore, is an essential part of a Soldier's training.

The physical training program of the U. S. Army is designed to develop strength, endurance, agility, and coordination—and to promote confidence, aggressiveness and team spirit.

What does it take? Miles of running, hundreds of push-ups, dozens of repetitions of the "daily dozen" exercises. The result: strong men for a time which demands strong men.

barracks and k. P.

During the first week in his training company, the trainee becomes familiar with many of the duties and responsibilities that will be his throughout his Army career. As in civilian life, "housekeeping" plays an important part in the duties of the day.

From early morning to the late hours, the mess hall kitchen is alive with the clatter of pots and pans. An Army moves on its stomach—and the trainee learns early in his Army career that "kitchen police" is an important part of his responsibility.

Each man, in turn, has his round at aiding mess personnel in feeding his company three times a day. Each man faces, sooner or later, the wearying lot of the KP. And each man knows that, however unglamourous the work may be, it's one of his most essential duties.

hand to hand combat and pugil stick

The hand to hand combat training begins with a lesson in how to fall correctly and culminates in practice on disarming and disabling an opponent.

Pugil stick training teaches the soldier to be aggressive, provides a live target on which to practice bayonet movements and instills confidence in himself and his weapons.

Both phases of training are designed to enable the soldier to better survive on the battlefield.

cbr

The battlefield of the future—what may it be like? In the face of uncertainty, preparedness is essential; the U.S. Army prepares its Soldiers with rigorous training in defense against chemical, biological and radiological agents.

How do you recognize a CBR attack? How do you protect yourself? What first aid measures can be taken? The Army trainee learns the questions and the answers.

Practical training in the use of the M17 Protective mask is an essential phase of CBR training—one of the many drills necessary in training Soldiers to deal with the unknown weapons of the future.

bayonet

Proper form with the rifle and bayonet, footwork, and accuracy are essential in bayonet training. These traits lead to coordination, balance, speed, strength, and endurance which characterizes the expert bayonet fighter.

A Soldier must be versatile and self-reliant. In the clamor of battle, at a distance from complete medical facilities, a life can depend upon his knowledge of first aid.

Through lectures, demonstrations and practical exercises, the trainee becomes expert in first aid. He learns to deal with splints, ties and bandages; to give emergency treatment in case of shock, bleeding, fractures, snake or insect bites and drowning. He acquires skills which will prove valuable to him both in the Army and in civilian life.

first aid

drill & ceremonies

Sharp commands echo across the drill field and marching feet beat a tatoo across the ground; another order sounds, and dozens of rifles snap in unison. These are the sounds of an institution as old as organized armies: dismounted drill.

The hours spent on the drill field have one aim: to develop in the trainee an instinct for precision, an ingrained habit of obedience to command, a sense of teamwork. He learns squad, platoon, and company drill; the manual of arms, the school of the Soldier without arms.

And in the training, he acquires habits which are the foundation of all else he will learn in the Army: discipline, alertness, and trigger-quick response.

CRAMER
HEGSTAD

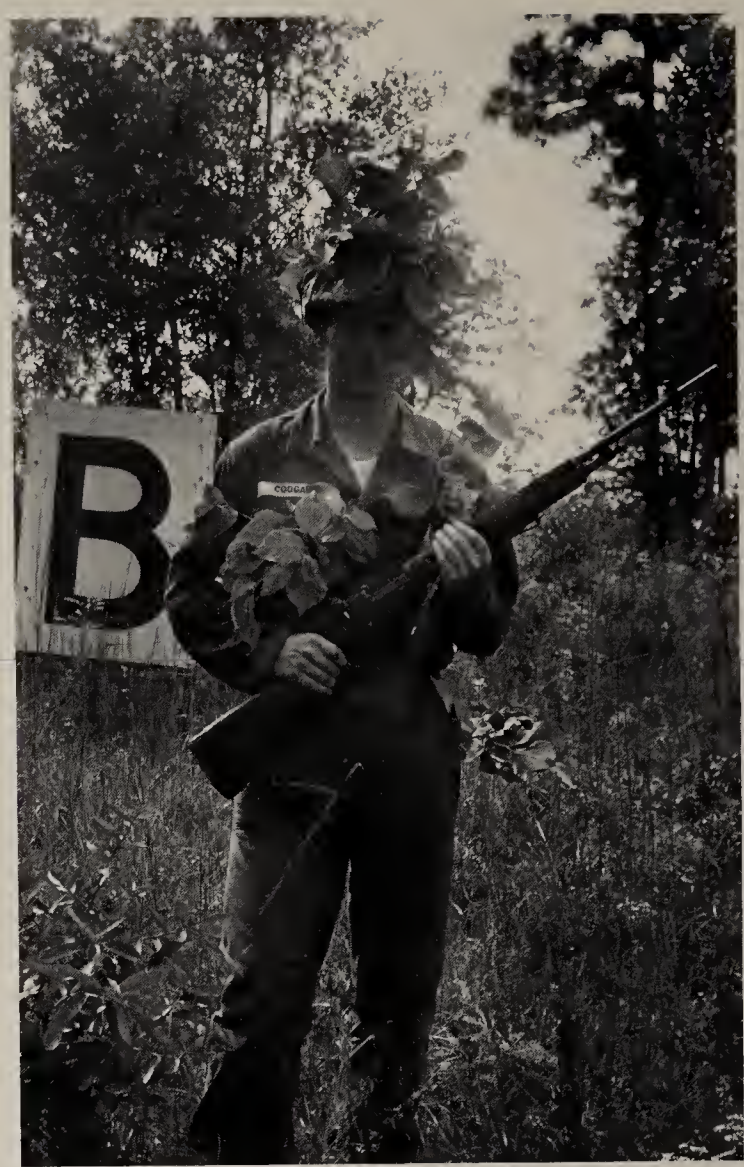
1760
4780

25 meter range

The rifle is basic to the Soldier's training. He must know the rifle—and how to use it.

TRAINFIRE is the U.S. Army course in rifle technique—and it begins on the 25 meter range, a "miniature" range which teaches the trainee the fundamentals of marksmanship.

He learns to sight and aim, allowing for variations in wind, terrain and distance; he learns to analyze his own firing actions and to judge his performance. Then he is ready to move on to further rifle training.



target detection

If he is to use his rifle effectively, the trainee must learn to spot the target—and the target, sometimes, may be hidden in grass, or behind a tree, or beneath a fringe of underbrush.

In target detection training, the "targets" are lightly camouflaged Soldiers concealed in the natural surroundings.

The trainee looks for them—developing sharp eyes, a sure skill for finding and marking enemy targets, and the knowledge that an "empty" battlefield may not be empty at all.

train fire

Field Firing

The 25-meter range stressed the fundamentals of rifle firing, grounding the trainee in the basic skills of sighting and aiming. In Field Firing, the trainee encounters more complicated conditions.

He learns different firing positions. He encounters the "pop-up" target—the dark silhouette which will become the measure of his firing skill.

Placed at distances from 70 to 300 meters, the targets are centrally controlled to appear and disappear in varied times and sequences.

As the training progresses, it becomes more difficult; the trainee at first knows the target sequence; later he deals with "surprise" targets.

The targets are "killable"—when hit by a bullet, they fall automatically. This system adds interest and realism to the training, and gives the trainee instant evidence of his firing accuracy.

record firing

RECORD FIRING SCORESHEET

Firers Name _____ Serial No _____ Company _____
(Last) (First)

Order No _____ Weather Record I _____ Time (AM PM) Cross Out One

Weather Record II _____ Time (AM PM) Cross Out One

RECORD I
Supported Foxhole Firing

	Round	Range (Meters)	Hit	Miss	No Fire
Firing Point ____ Mag 1	1---	250			
	2---	300			
	3---	200			
	4---	150			
	5---	50			
	6---	350			
	7---	100			
	8---	200			
Firing Point ____ Mag 2	1---	100			
	2---	250			
	3---	300			
	4---	150			
	5---	50			
	6---	350			
	7---	100			
	8---	200			
Firing Point ____ Mag 3	1---	250			
	2---	150			
	3---	100			
	4---	200			
	5---	250			
	6---	300			
	7---	350			
	8---	200			
Firing Point ____ Mag 4	1---	50			
	2---	200			
	3---	100			
	4---	200			
	5---	150			
	6---	250			
	7---	300			
	8---	150			

RECORD I
Unsupported Firing

	Round	Range (Meters)	Hit	Miss	No Fire
Firing Point ____ Mag 5	MO 1-	150			
	2-	350			
	MO 3-	100			
	MO 4-	200			
	5-	300			
	6-	200			
	MO 7-	250			
	MO 8-	150			
Firing Point ____ Mag 6	MO 1-	250			
	MO 2-	300			
	3-	150			
	4-	250			
	MO 5-	100			
	MO 6-	200			
	7-	300			
	MO 8-	250			
Firing Point ____ Mag 7	MO 1-	200			
	MO 2-	300			
	MO 3-	150			
	4-	350			
	MO 5-	300			
	6-	200			
	7-	250			
	MO 8-	150			

Record I Totals	Hit	Miss	No Fire

cleaning weapons

bayonet assault course

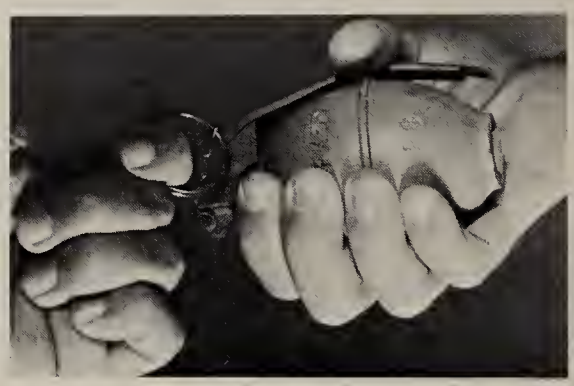
individual tactical training

Under realistic conditions, the trainee learns here to protect himself. He learns the principles of camouflage, of cover and concealment; he learns to select firing positions and fields of fire.

He learns how to operate day and night, as an individual and as part of a team. Advancing from underbrush, to tree trunk, to a depression in the ground, crawling beneath a tangle of barbed wire, the trainee learns how it feels to be a Soldier.

hand grenade

Flat on his stomach the trainee feels the ground tremble from the blast of a hand grenade he threw ten seconds earlier. In the block of instruction that preceeds this exercise, types, characteristics and capabilities of the grenade are outlined. In addition rigid safety precautions are enforced. Positions and throw techniques are practiced and lead to throw of a live grenade at a 35 meter target.



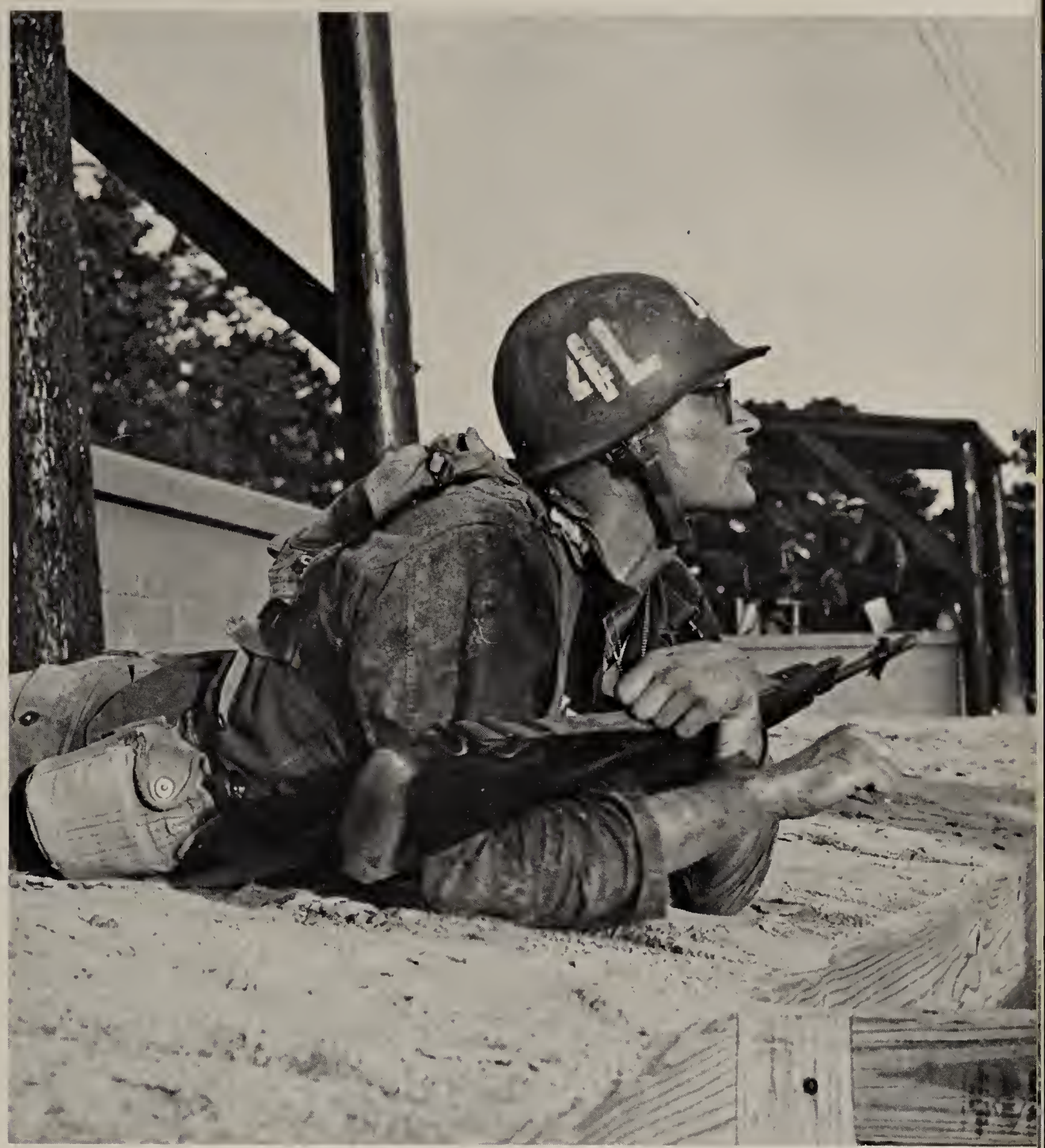
guard duty

This training prepares the trainee for duties as a member of an interior guard. Process for interior guard mount, duties of a special guard, challenging and the duties of a sentinel on post are included in the instruction.

confidence course

P5

T4

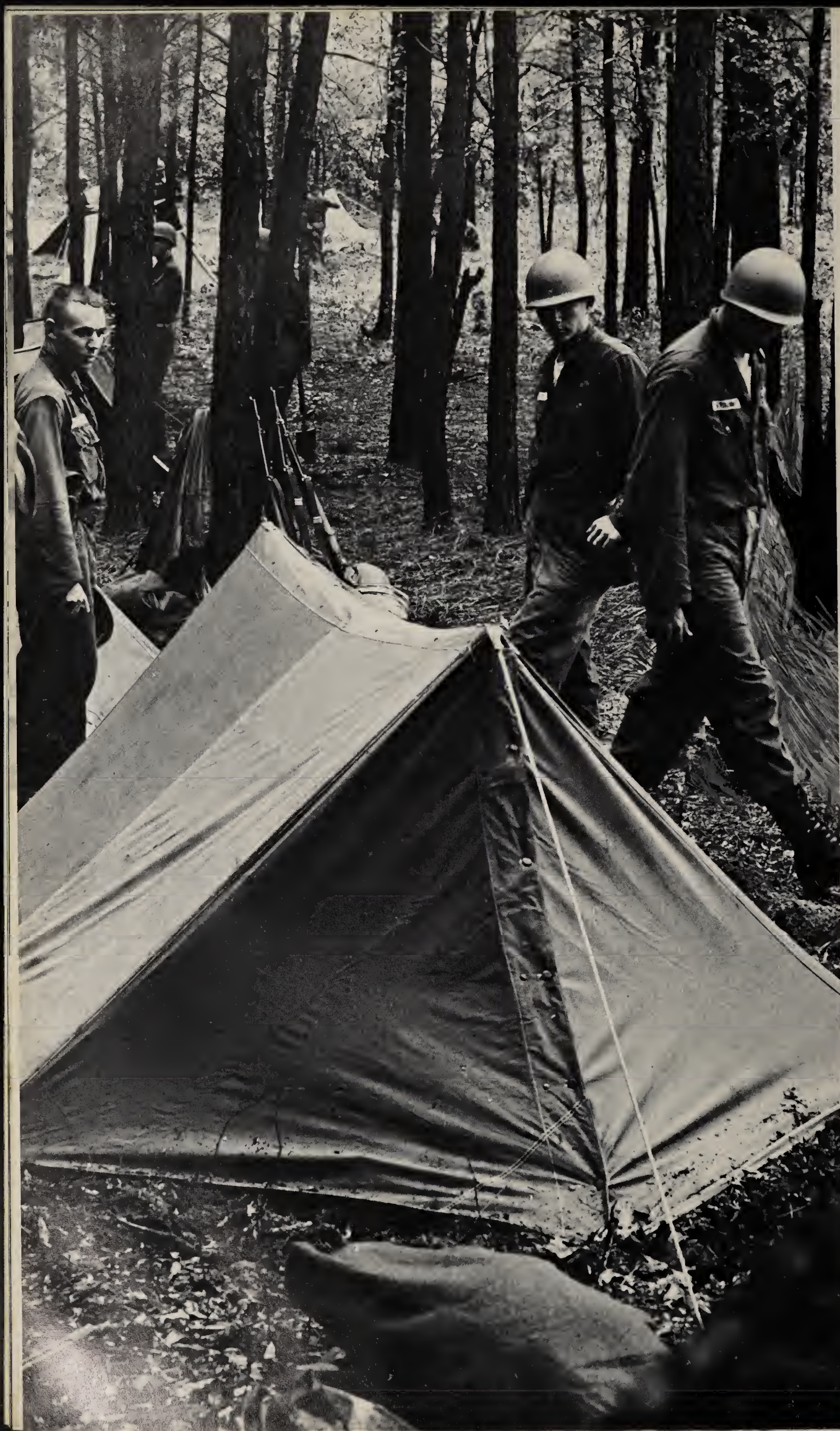


infiltration course

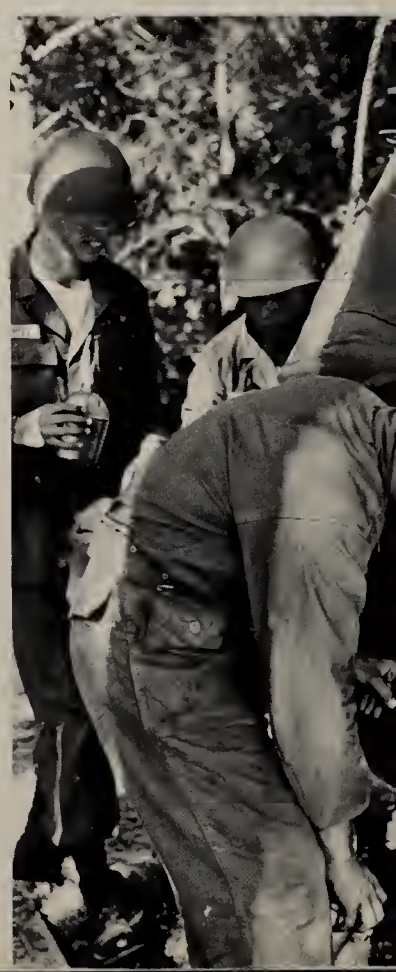
The infiltration course presents an unforgetable challenge: one hundred yards of barbed wire and barriers to be negotiated by the trainee under machine-gun fire and explosive charges.

Here there are the sounds of battle: roaring explosions and the clatters of guns, punctuated by shouts. There are the grime and strain, the unfamiliar noises of battle.

It demands determination—and it is a milestone passed on the way to being a Soldier.



marches and bivouac

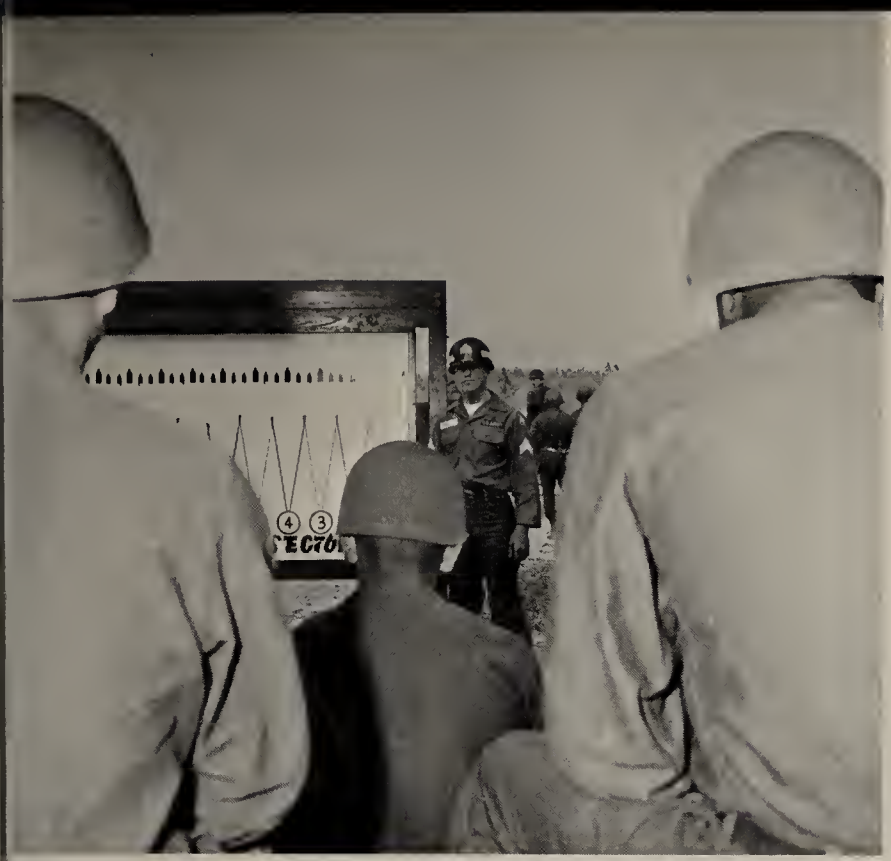


A man becomes a Soldier; he no longer walks—he marches. He marches over grass and sand and clay and gravel; he marches to and from training areas, drill fields, classes.

All of the trainee's previous instruction is climaxed by bivouac—encampment exercise in the field. Here he lives in a tent community, eats food prepared in the field, practices the skills of the Soldier in the forward battle zone.

He marches to the site of the encampment—carrying his weapon and a full pack. He tests his training by experience, and learns a final lesson: to respect and cherish his most valued pieces of equipment—his feet.

bivouac



technique of fire

In combat firing training the individual learns to cover automatically a predesignated area and to shift his fire automatically to critical targets. Camouflage, range estimation and the point of aim system are all important in combat firing training.

On the close combat course, the trainee finds a practical exercise that requires him to apply other previously-learned military skills. He is required to coordinate his individual actions with those of a team in a tactical exercise.

Moving through broken terrain and negotiating obstacles as a team member, the trainee must employ quick and accurate rifle fire against surprise targets. This training is designed to deny the enemy the effective use of surprise through alert and immediate engagement of surprise targets.

Its most important dividend is developing within the individual a sense of team action.

close combat

night fire and vision

Two concepts are taught in night firing and vision. The first is the employment of individual techniques to most effectively enable the trainee to accustom himself to the environment of darkness in military operations.

The second is a familiarity with infra-red equipment that aids the Soldier in "seeing in the dark."

The "Sniperscope" is an infra-red sighting device that is attached to the M-14 rifle. Infra-red binoculars are also presented and their use explained.

U.S. ARMY

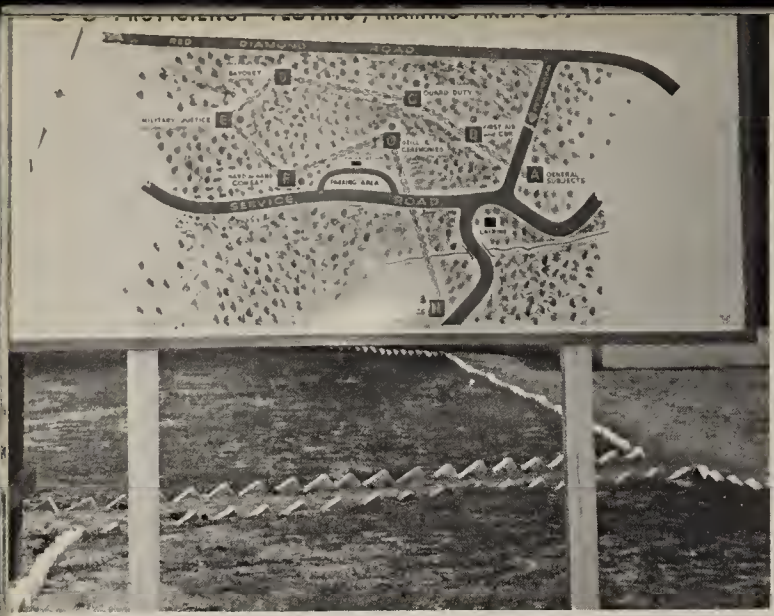
physical combat proficiency test

The PCPT is administered as five individually scored events: 1-mile run; 40-yard low crawl; dodge, run & jump; grenade throw, and horizontal ladder.

These events have been carefully chosen to demonstrate the most significant areas of strength and stamina necessary to the Infantryman.

This test may be administered a number of times throughout Basic Combat Training to give both trainers and trainees a better idea of where physical conditioning programs should lay stress.

12



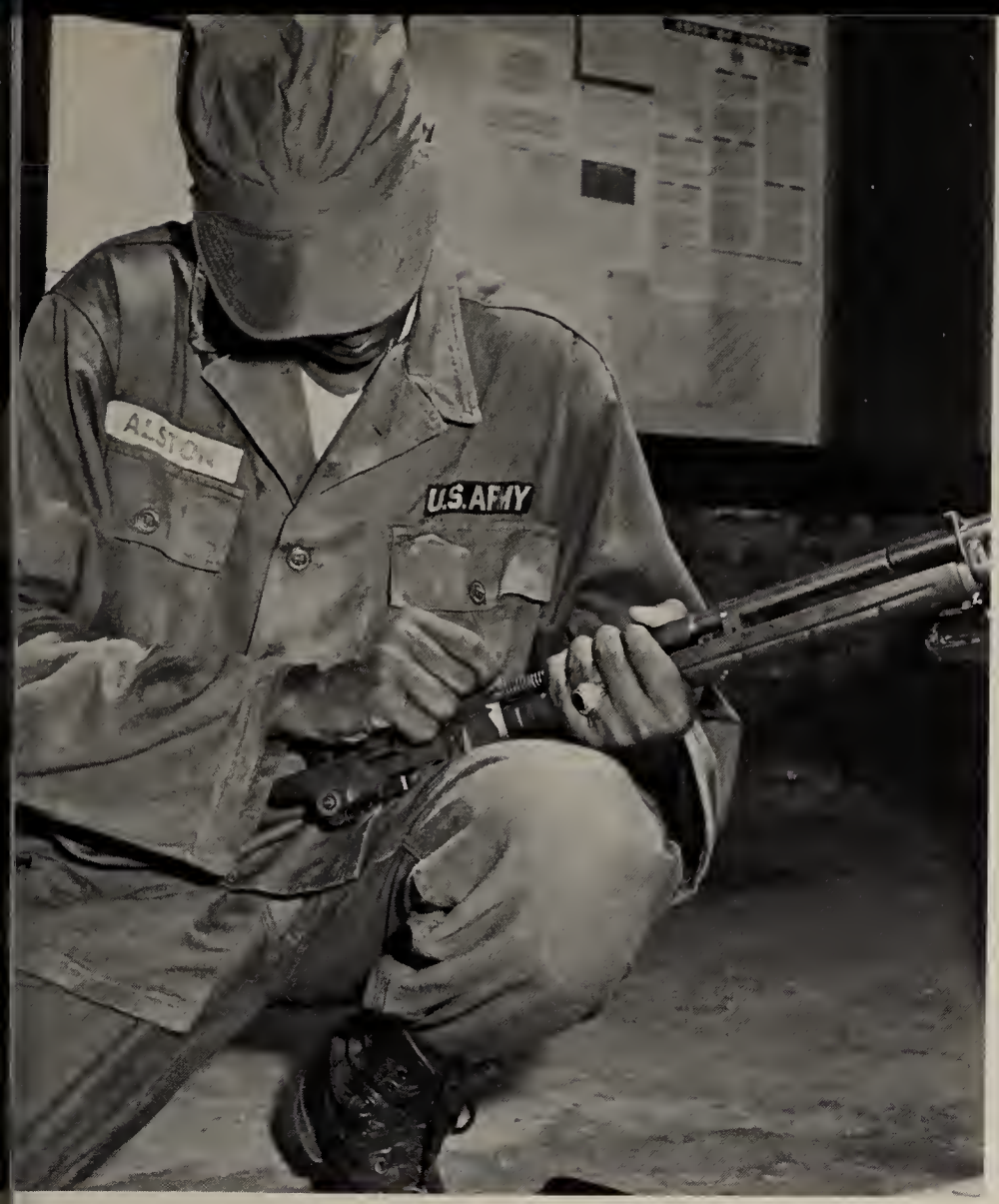
end of cycle proficiency test

3

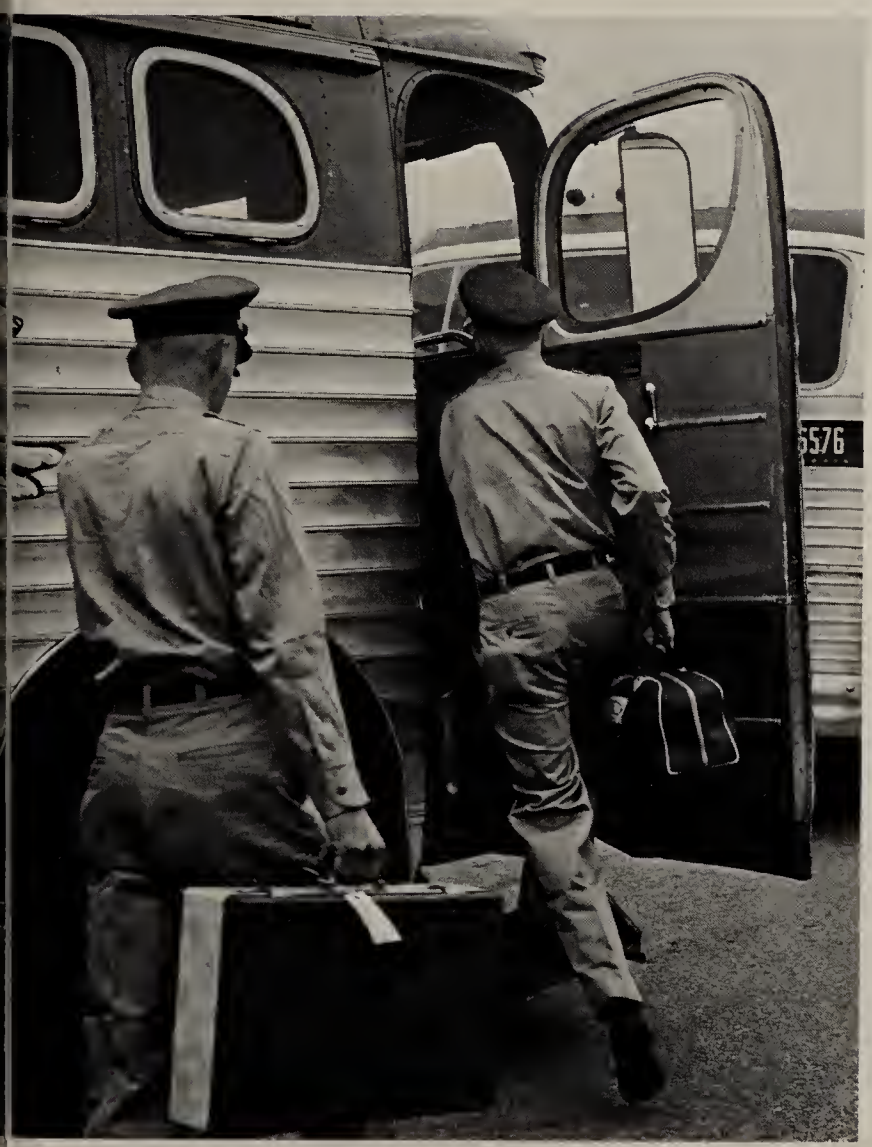
graduation

inspections

The purpose of inspections is to insure that the individual soldier is maintaining necessary high standards of personal care as well as care and maintenance of individual and organizational clothing and equipment. The living area receives a great deal of attention in inspection as it provides a key whereby individual attention and important detail may be measured. Readiness is a significant by-product of the inspection tradition.



turning in weapons and shipping



weapons demonstration

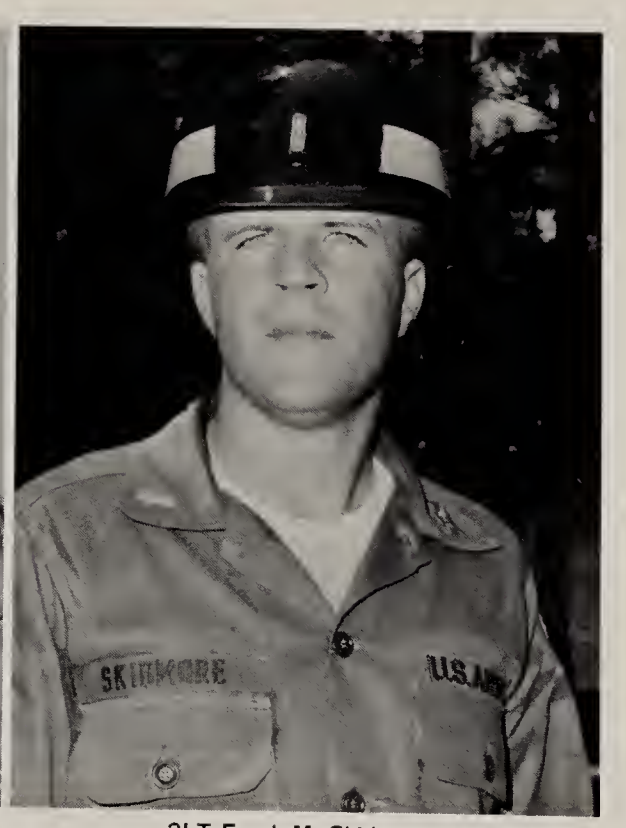
SECOND TRAINING BRIGADE
TENTH BATTALION

COL Charles H. Dalton III
Brigade Commander

LTC J. N. Hanson
Battalion Commander

1LT George W. Scott
Company Commander

2LT Thomas Nimmich
Training Officer



2LT Frank M. Skidmore
Training Officer

Commenced Training: 11 September 1967

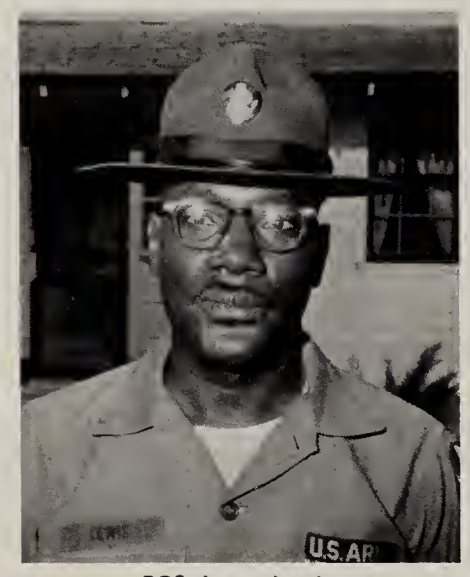
COMPANY B

Completed Training: 3 November 1967

PSG Tilden Robinson
First Sergeant

PSG Donald Quinn
Drill Sergeant

SSG Bernard Carter
Drill Sergeant



PSG James Lewis
Drill Sergeant

SGT William Ray
Drill Sergeant

SGT Raymond Kopas
Drill Sergeant

SGT Carl Dillion
Drill Sergeant

SGT Willie Harrison
Drill Sergeant

SGT James Allen
Drill Sergeant

SGT Lawrence Edwards
Supply Sergeant

SP4 Gary Crump
Company Clerk

SSG John Retley
Mess Steward

John W. Ahlemeyer
David M. Binder
Dominick Bulone
Joseph F. Cassarino

Wallace E. Alston
William M. Bloom
Frederick A. Burks
Darrell H. Chapman, Jr.

David K. Andrzejczyk
Michael L. Bridgeman
Jimmie L. Campbell
Robert P. Chernisky

Gerald R. Atwell
Steve D. Brown
Jorge L. Carcano-Llano
William K. Cole

Marcel H. Beauregard
Thomas J. Bryant
Forest Card
Stephen T. Colin

Edward J. Bilek
Thomas W. Bukovac
Richard G. Carlson, Jr.
David F. Currie

Kenneth G. Cushman
Charles Figueroa
Richard T. Gasser
George M. Goodman

Bobby E. Davis
Joel L. Fischer
Thomas G. Gehlhaus
Jorge Gordillo-Vega

Kenneth I. Dyer
Harold E. Fountain
John Giordano
Thomas C. Grant

Walter O. Dziedzic, Jr.
Laszlo Franyo
Joseph R. Glover
Walter P. Gray, III

Valerian N. Elsky
Gordon French
William C. Godby
Albert W. Greene

Terry L. Feldman
Ronald L. Gamble
Bruce L. Goldstein
Irvin Greene

Erwin Guevara
John K. Hill
Anthony Iasimone, Jr.
Jerry G. Kamna

Melvin L. Gunn
Michael T. Honig
Martin D. Jenkins
Alford R. Kirby

Leon Harper
John B. Hopkins
Jose A. Jorge-Martinez
Paul D. Krause, Jr.

Michael L. Harrop
Charles R. Horton
Lauriston D. Joseph
William E. Kreiger

Lester E. Harvey
Kenneth W. Hurley
Frank M. Kaestner
Lawrence J. Krissinger

Norval E. Henry
Benny A. Ianniello
Neal M. Kalen
John L. Lanigan

Richard C. La Marre
William F. Marvin, Jr.
Jeffrey A. McDonnell
John Nachajski

Stephen R. Lindy
M. M. Mastangelo
Daniel A. McGuiness
Michael Nesler

E. Maisonet-Cordero
Joseph Maureau
George McIntyre
Lowell E. Newman

Anthony J. Mancuso
Martin L. May
Robert M. McNerney
Francis Newton

Thomas J. Manning
Michael A. McCabe
Henry S. Mikoloski, Jr.
Bernard J. Nunziata

William Martis
Moses McCown
Edward J. Murphy
William Padilla

James F. Parker
Alan T. Popowicz
Miguel Rivera-Curbelo
Gerard M. Ryan

John R. Parkyn
Jean-Claude Pujol
Wilfredo V. Rivera
Michael J. Ryan

James E. Pasquarello
Jose P. Ramos
Billy W. Robison
Howard R. Sachs

Kent B. Patterson
Robert Randall
Kenneth R. Rogers
Danny A. Sands

John E. Persson
Jack L. Reed
Carl Roldan
N. Santiago-Casiano

Anthony J. Poirier
Paul K. Richard
R. R. Rudakiewich
Alan F. Schiebel

Kenneth C. Schneider
Frank Simonetta, Jr.
Randall E. Swan
Walter Vermette

Irwin H. Schwartz
Andrew L. Sitowitz
Guy D. Taylor
Mark W. Walsh

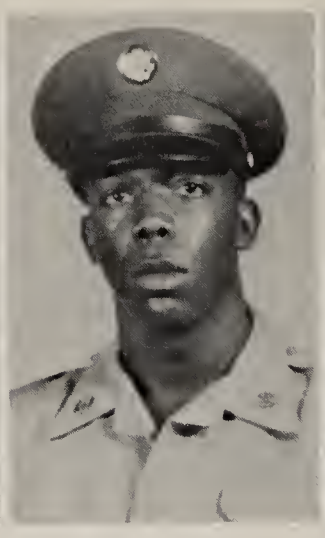
Colie B. Scott, Jr.
John A. Sorrentino
Paul B. Thornton
Robert E. Waring

William F. Sharkey
Louis P. Souza
Juan J. Torres
Michael D. Weiner

Michael J. Shea
Joseph P. Stanley, III
Michael D. Tripp
John F. Wiggins

John P. Simeon
Paul R. Strohmier
Julio Trossi
Gary L. Williams

Paul J. Wistaris



Willie L. Woodruff

Terry L. Wright

48

45

34
40
39
38

42

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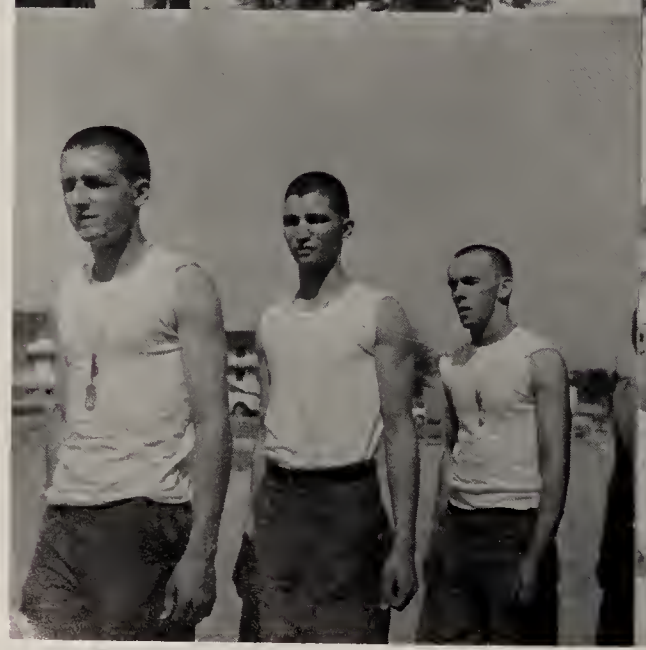


I am the infantry

I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! I meet the enemy face to face . . . will to will. For two centuries, I have been the bulwark of our Nation's defense . . . I am the Infantry! Follow me!

Both hardship . . . and glory, I have known. My bleeding feet stained the snow at Valley Forge. I pulled an oar to cross the icy Delaware . . . tasted victory at Yorktown . . . and saw our Nation born.

At New Orleans, I fought beyond the hostile hour . . . discovered the fury of my long rifle . . . and came of age. I am the Infantry!

I pushed westward with the Conestoga . . . and marched with the pioneer across the plains . . . to build outposts for freedom on the wild frontier. Follow me!

With Scott I went to Vera Cruz . . . battled Santa Anna in the mountain passes . . . and climbed the high plateau. I planted our flag in the Plaza of Mexico City.

From Bull Run to Appomattox my blood ran red. I fought for both the Blue and the Grey . . . divided in conflict, I united in peace . . .

I am the Infantry.

I left these shores with the sinking of the Maine . . . led the charge up San Juan Hill . . . and fought the Moro—and disease—in the Philippines. Across the Rio Grande, I chased the bandit, Villa. Follow me!

At Chateau-Thierry, I went over the top. I stood like a rock on the Marne . . . cracked the Hindenburg Line . . . and broke the back of the Hun in the Argonne. I didn't come back until it was "over, over there."

At Bataan and Corregidor, I bowed briefly, licked my wounds and vowed to return. I invaded Tunisia on the African shore . . . dug my nails into the sand at Anzio . . . and bounced into Rome with a flower in my helmet.

The Channel and the hedgerow could not hold me. I pushed back the "Bulge" . . . vaulted the Rhine . . . and seized the Heartland. The "Thousand-Year" Reich was dead.

From island to island, I hopped the Pacific . . . hit the beaches . . . and chopped my way through swamp and jungle. I kept my vow . . . I did return . . . I set the Rising Sun.

In Pusan perimeter I gathered my strength . . . crossed the frozen Han . . . marched to the Yalu. Along the 38th parallel . . . and around the world, I made my stand.

Wherever brave men fight . . . and die, for freedom, you will find me. I am the bulwark of our Nation's defense. I am always ready . . . now, and forever. I am the Infantry—Queen of Battle! Follow Me!

(Reprinted through courtesy of Infantry Magazine)

common specialist training

Automotive Maintenance Helper Course

Automotive Maintenance Helper Course

Basic Army Administration Course

Automotive Maintenance Helper Course

The Fourth Training Brigade is responsible for the supervision, management and control of the Common Specialist Training Courses given at Fort Jackson. These courses are conducted with the purpose of developing the skills and techniques necessary for entry into an MOS (Military Occupational Skill) group.

These courses include:

Field Communications Crewman Course (FCCC): This course trains qualified personnel for positions as field wiremen, capable in installation and maintenance of military field wire communication systems as well as operation of switchboards and field telephones.

Intermediate Speed Radio Operators Course (ISROC): Upon successful completion of this course the trained personnel are capable of receiving and transmitting up to 18 words per minute in International Morse Code.

Basic Army Administration Course (BAAC): The BAAC trains selected personnel in the preparation of military correspondence, processing of filed materials, typing, reports, publications and general administrative and personnel procedures.

General Supply Course (GSC): This course qualifies selected personnel in the maintenance of records for the receipt, storage, and issue of supplies and materials.

Automotive Maintenance Helper Course (AMHC): This course covers automotive maintenance, preventive maintenance and recovery operations.

Light Vehicle Driver Course (LVDC): This course trains and qualifies selected personnel for duty as military drivers capable of safe light vehicle operations and operation limitations, maintenance and emergency devices.

Field Communications Crewman Course

Pole Orchard

Intermediate Speed Radio Operators Course

Radio Transmitting

advanced individual training

The Third Training Brigade instructs Regular Army, National Guard, Army of United States and Reserve Enlisted Personnel trainees in Advanced Individual Infantry Training, and trains Reserve Enlisted Personnel trainees in small unit tactics in Basic Unit Training. It also trains selected enlisted men in leadership and assistant instructor skills for the support of line cadre and instructor personnel.

The Third Brigade also conducts the Fort Jackson Leader School which includes classes in Leadership, Weapons, and Tactical training of potential leaders. The Brigade monitors the second phase of on-the-job training, wherein graduates are assigned as acting Noncommissioned Officers in training units within the brigade.

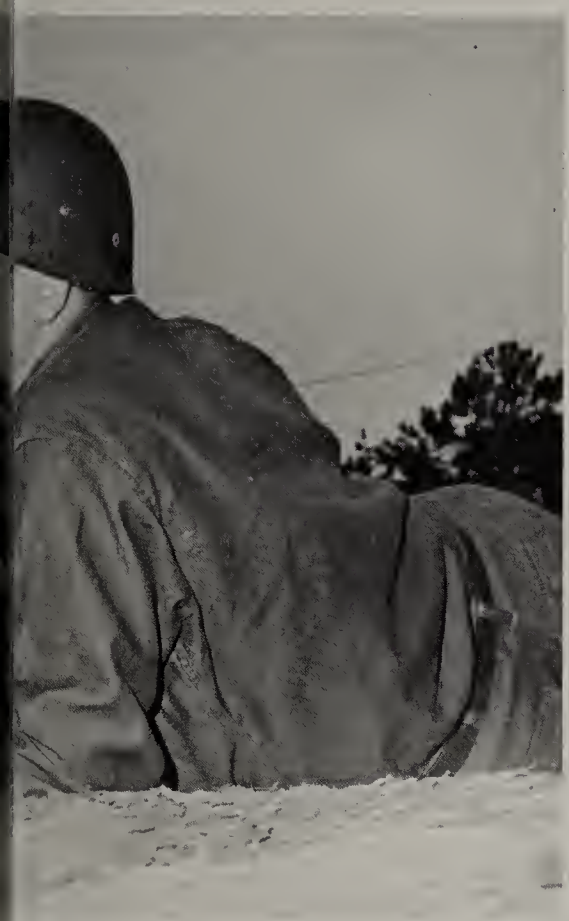
In addition, the Third Training Brigade conducts communications and bayonet training, instructor training, administers Proficiency Tests and Physical Training Tests, as well as construction of training sites and performance of range maintenance.

4.28 Mortar

M-60 Machine Gun

106mm Recoilless Rifle

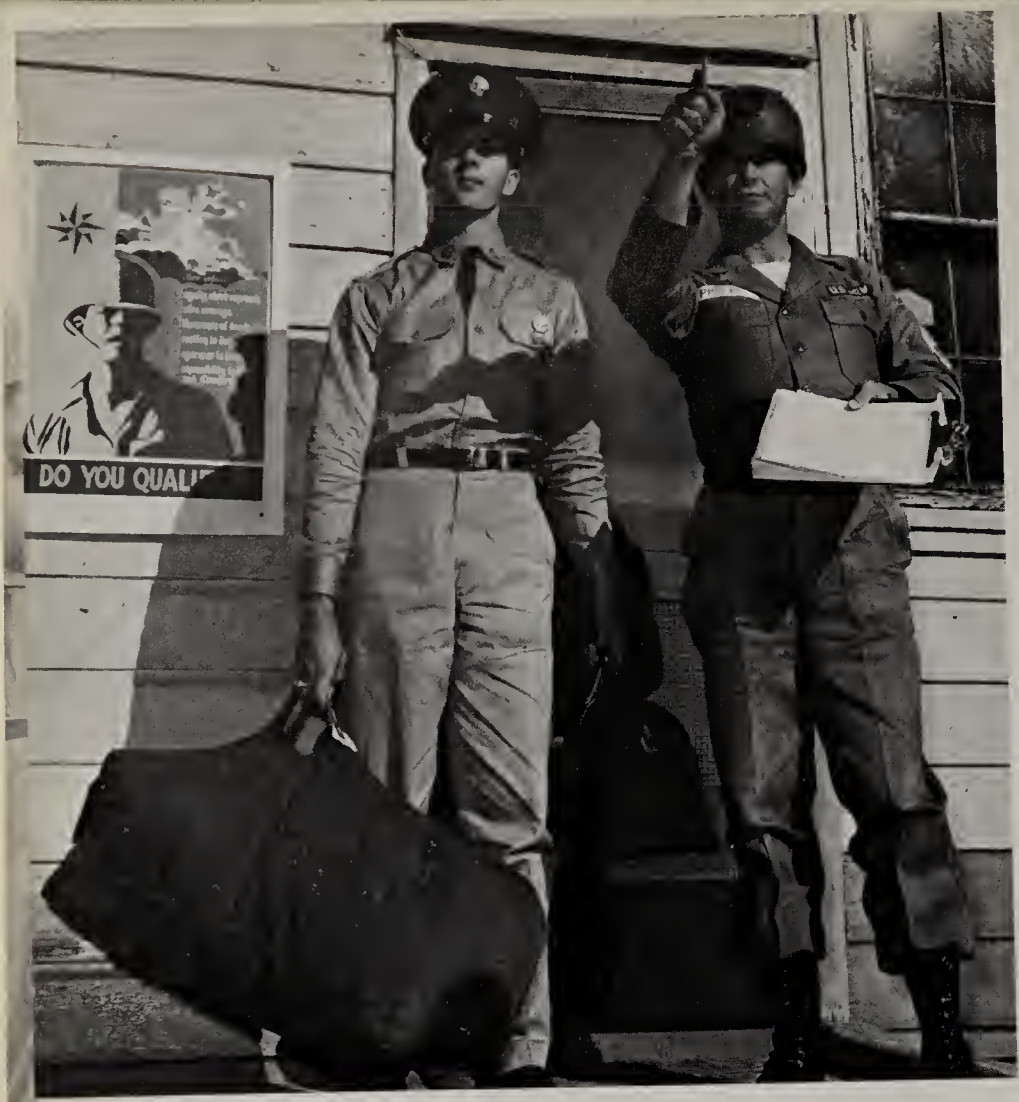
M79 Grenade Launcher Demonstration



2.5 Rocket Launcher

3.5 Rocket Launcher Demonstration

leader school



Reporting in

Classroom instruction

Squad Drill

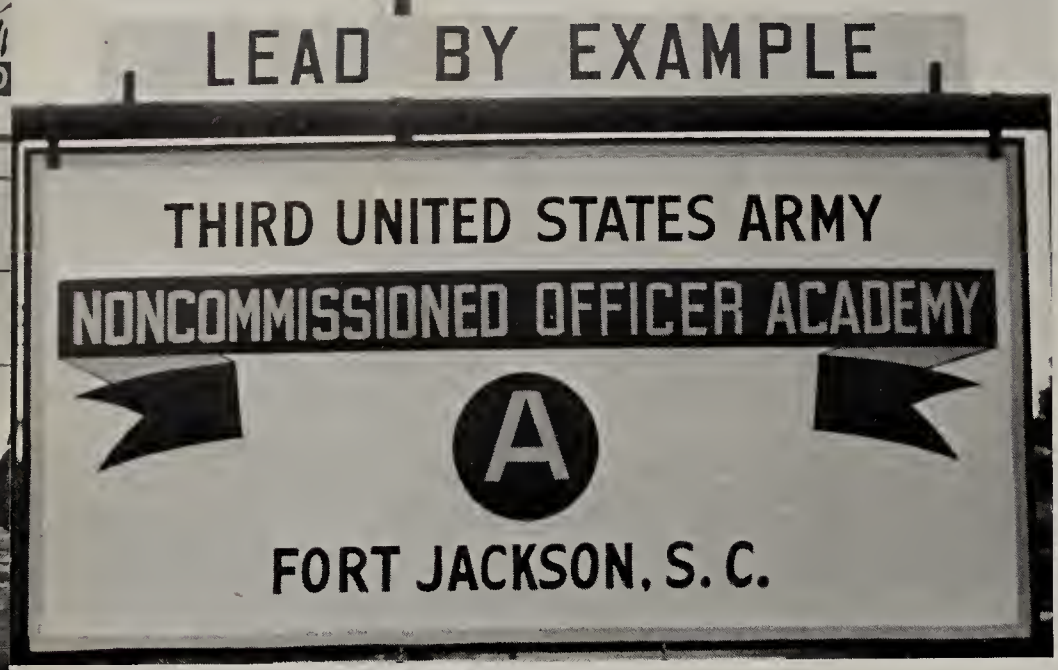
Field Work, 81mm Mortar

Squad in the attack

Training on 81mm mortar

106mm Recoilless Rifle

noncommissioned officer academy



Noncommissioned Officer Academy

Barracks Area

The Fort Jackson Noncommissioned Officer Academy was established in response to a directive by General Bruce C. Clarke, then Commanding General of the United States Army Command.

Since that time, the Academy has developed and implemented a program which incorporates not only the apparent aspects of Leadership and Instructor Training, but the elements of basic soldiering as well. It is a course which provides the essentials of the military profession that are common to all Noncommissioned Officers, without regard to grade, MOS, or job assignment.

The emphasis of the Academy is on the fundamental role of the Noncommissioned Officer: Leader-Instructor-Supervisor.

Classroom Instruction

Day Room